

bankrupt because they had to pay Uncle Sam or sell the business. They worked 20 years to pay off that loan.

My constituent, a woman who is widowed, was forced back to the bank for the third time, paying death tax for her grandfather, her father, and now her and her husband, just to keep the family farm they have worked generations on. These are the people who are punished by this tax.

It is not the government's money and work. It is yours. This is all about that issue. At the end of the day, unless we want to keep attacking the American Dream and insisting that Uncle Sam swoop in and take your nest egg, it is time to restore the American Dream and to end the death tax once and for all.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. NOLAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAX DEDUCTION FAIRNESS ACT OF 2015

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 200, I call up the bill (H.R. 622) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction of State and local general sales taxes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 200, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 114-74 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 622

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "State and Local Sales Tax Deduction Fairness Act of 2015".

SEC. 2. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF DEDUCTION OF STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES TAXES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 164(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (I).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 3. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act shall not be entered on either PAYGO scoreboard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

□ 1045

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 622, the State and Local Sales Tax Deduction Fairness Act of 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank my colleagues, JIM MCDERMOTT and MARSHA BLACKBURN, for joining me in leading the fight to make this middle class tax provision permanent.

This provision is about tax fairness and equal treatment. If taxpayers in income tax States can deduct their State and local income taxes, so should residents of sales tax States. That, in America, is just fair.

This provision helps hard-working taxpayers keep a little more of what they earn, which is even more important to families, given their stagnant paychecks over the past number of years. More than 10 million American taxpayers in nine States depend on this commonsense deduction, and the dollars that stay in the local community help grow their community rather than grow Washington's economy.

A permanent State and local sales tax deduction provides certainty to American families, makes Federal budget scorekeeping more honest, and removes the asterisk from this temporary provision so the progrowth tax reform can advance.

It is certainly important to Texas. Since it has been restored, my neighbors have saved more than \$10 billion, which buys a lot of school clothes, gas for your car, and helps with rising college costs.

To be sure, this provision isn't reserved just for sales tax States. It allows all American taxpayers to choose whether they deduct their State and local income taxes or their State and local sales taxes, whichever is greater. That is fair. That is equal treatment.

Let's be honest. Extending this provision temporarily year after year, which is exactly what has been done since 2004, that won't cost any more than making it permanent today and cre-

ating that certainty and fairness for taxpayers.

I want to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting middle class families by making this provision permanent.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The State and local sales tax deduction is an important tax provision for Americans living in States without a State income tax who cannot take advantage of the State and local income tax deduction.

Although I support this deduction as an important alternative for taxpayers in States without income taxes, H.R. 622 is fiscally irresponsible, given that it permanently extends this deduction without any offsets.

Frankly, I am quite surprised that the Republican leadership is advancing this bill that would add \$42 billion to the deficit. Just last year, then-Chairman Dave Camp proposed eliminating the State and local sales tax deduction in the Republican tax reform draft. At that time, current Chairman RYAN said he approved of eliminating the sales tax provision before us.

Further, just last month, the Republican leadership presented a budget that requires offsetting the cost of any tax extenders that are made permanent with other revenue measures. Indeed, the GOP budget principle is in line with the Republican tax reform draft last year, which adopted a fiscally responsible approach.

I am at a loss to understand why the Republican leadership is adding \$42 billion to our deficit to permanently extend a provision it thinks should be repealed. This bill coupled with the next bill under consideration would add over \$300 billion to our deficit, almost half of the amount the Republican budget said we must cut from domestic discretionary spending.

The Republican budget said that we had to cut \$759 billion over the next 10 years in domestic discretionary spending in the name of fiscal prudence but can throw \$300 billion to the wind for a provision that they have proposed eliminating in tax reform.

We need to provide certainty to taxpayers in affected States that the sales tax deduction will be available to them this year, and then we need to focus on comprehensive reform. This bill moves us farther away from tax reform, not closer.

In addition to being fiscally irresponsible, this bill coupled with the next one under consideration reflect misplaced priorities for this House; rather than pushing a piecemeal, deficit-inflating agenda, we should be helping hard-working American families by raising the minimum wage, ensuring equal pay for equal work, making college more affordable by increasing the Pell grants and improving student loans, helping low-income families afford quality child care, encouraging

work via effective tax programs, improving investment in low-income communities, and strengthening the research innovation and competitiveness of our Nation, just to name a few critical efforts on which we should focus.

I am ready to work with the majority on tax reform. However, I cannot support this piecemeal, fiscally irresponsible approach, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT), the leader of our tax reform subcommittee and a champion in restoring the State and local sales tax deduction.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for allowing me time to speak, recognizing that Texas is also affected—one of the States affected by this bill, as well as Washington State, which is the State where I come from, and several other States.

I rise to support H.R. 622, the State and Local Sales Tax Deduction Fairness Act. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, this bill is really about two things. It is about fairness, and it is about certainty. Fairness because Washington is one of, as I said, several States without an income tax—and by allowing this deduction of State and local taxes, this legislation will put Washingtonians on the same level as those people who live in States that have an income tax. That is all. It is plain and simple. It is fairness. That is all we are asking for in this bill.

Certainty because people work hard, they pay their sales taxes, and at the end of the year, they want to know for sure that they can deduct their sales taxes.

That is all it is, fairness and certainty. Fairness puts us on parity with the rest of the States across the country and certainty in allowing those people in the State of Washington, Texas, and others to know that, when they spend and pay their sales taxes, they can deduct those from their Federal income taxes at the end of the year. That is it.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor and yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), one of the key leaders of the Ways and Means Committee who has been in this fight to successfully restore and extend the sales tax deduction for many years.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and Texan, Mr. BRADY, for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, today, we are voting on a bill that is long overdue, a bill that would permanently allow taxpayers, including most especially my

constituents, to permanently deduct the State and local sales taxes that they pay.

Back in 2004, I was part of the effort that brought back this important tax deduction. Unfortunately, as many of my constituents know too well, this deduction is not permanent. Because it is not permanent, Congress has had to renew it almost every year. This creates uncertainty for taxpayers.

That is why this bill is so important. By making this deduction permanent, we can provide taxpayers with the certainty that they deserve, but this bill isn't just about providing certainty; it is about providing fairness.

Right now, taxpayers in States with income taxes can permanently deduct their State and local income taxes; but, in States without an income tax, like Texas, taxpayers can't permanently deduct their State and local sales taxes. That is wrong, and that is unfair.

It shouldn't matter what type of State and local taxes we are talking about. If the IRS allows folks to permanently deduct their income taxes, it ought to also allow so for sales taxes. The IRS shouldn't discriminate against hard-working taxpayers in other States like Texas.

With many hard-working Americans, taxpayers are trying to make ends meet. Every dollar in the pocketbook makes a difference.

In closing, I would like to thank my good friend, Mr. BRADY, for his work on this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I emphasize my surprise at Republican priorities before us. This week, the Joint Economic Committee issued a report on the economic challenges facing the African American community. The findings are stark and detail the significant racial inequities in employment, earnings, wealth, and poverty.

The report shows that the median income of African American households is \$34,600, nearly \$24,000 less than the median income of White households. Black Americans are nearly three times more likely to live in poverty than White Americans.

At 10.1 percent, the current unemployment rate for Black Americans is more than double that for White Americans. In my congressional district, the rate of Black unemployment is 24.5 percent compared to only 5.1 percent for White unemployment.

These facts exemplify the extraordinary growth of inequality in recent years. Massive inequality and the injustices which flow from the great imbalance grips so many of our neighborhoods, so many of our towns and villages, so many of our people who need and deserve the opportunity to share in all of our Nation's potential and all that it has to offer.

These are the topics on which policymakers should focus, not hundreds of

billions of dollars in piecemeal tax cuts for the wealthiest corporations and heirs to estates over \$10 million. The Republican budget proposes to raise taxes on 26 million working families and students by discontinuing important improvements to the earned income tax credit, the child tax credit, and education tax credits.

The Republican budget proposes making college more costly by freezing the maximum Pell grant award, eliminating mandatory Pell funding, reducing eligibility for Pell grants, eliminating the in-school interest subsidy, and cutting the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program.

The Republican budget would end Medicare as we know it and proposes undermining the retirement and employee benefits of Federal workers and postal workers. It cuts funding for the Internal Revenue Service, which results in less revenue for our government, undermines taxpayer assistance, and encourages fraud.

We should focus on repairing our Tax Code and enacting policies to help hard-working Americans share in the economic opportunity enjoyed by the wealthiest Americans and most profitable companies.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), a distinguished Member of the House who has been fighting for the State and local sales tax deduction and, as a new mom, understands just how expensive it is to raise families these days.

□ 1100

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue, Mr. Speaker, which is so important to the residents in my State, the people whom I serve. I encourage folks to support permanently extending the State and local sales tax deduction.

I was listening to the previous speaker, and I don't think he was really focused on this bill. This bill is about ensuring that residents of Washington and of seven other States are treated equally, that their income taxes are treated equally by the Federal Tax Code. It is a fairness issue. It is also about eliminating the uncertainty that comes at the eleventh hour every year when Congress reauthorizes this as a 1-year deal.

Residents from 40 other States get to deduct their State income taxes from their Federal taxes, but residents of Washington State don't have that option. We pay one of the highest sales taxes in the country, and without the option to deduct our State sales tax, we are forced to carry a higher amount of the Federal burden. Mr. Speaker, that is not right.

Since it is my job to fight for the residents of Washington State, let me also mention that folks in the Evergreen State have been the highest

beneficiaries of the State and local sales tax deduction. More Washingtonians use it than any other State. My predecessor, who was a Democrat, was a big proponent of this bill as well.

At a time when several counties in southwest Washington are still in economic recovery, we need to make sure that families who have already dutifully paid their fair share of taxes get to keep a little bit more of their money. \$602 is the average claim from a State sales tax deduction. A mom in Chehalis, Washington, can make \$602 go a long way. When she spends it on groceries, on gas, or on new soccer cleats for the kids, that money is going back into the local economy, and it is generating more economic activity.

We often hear about “fairness” when it comes to the Tax Code, and I believe in fairness for hard-working taxpayers and for job-creating businesses. What better way to provide fairness than to seize this opportunity before us today to permanently etch this provision into our Tax Code. This bill helps families, and it helps local economies. I ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK), one of our key members of the Ways and Means Committee who has been fighting for this as a Representative from Tennessee, and as a small business owner, she knows how expensive it is for families who work and live along Main Street.

Mrs. BLACK. I want to thank my good friend and colleague for leading this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the State and Local Sales Tax Deduction Fairness Act.

My home State of Tennessee is proud to be one of the eight States without a State income tax. In fact, such a tax is, actually, explicitly banned in our constitution. We do, however, have a State and local sales tax, which could be as high as 9.75 percent in parts of my district.

Taxpayers in other States are able to deduct their State income taxes on their Federal returns, and it only makes sense that Tennesseans should be able to do the same when it comes to their State and local sales tax. In 2012, more than 18 percent of Tennesseans did exactly that, getting an average deduction of \$404; but too often, my constituents haven't been able to count on this tax credit being available to them from one year to the next. So, today, let's do something different.

Let's ensure that this tax provision for families, which they rely upon, is not subject to a political tug of war here in Washington. Let's help our small businesses plan for tomorrow by giving them peace of mind that this credit will be there for them now and in the future, and let's make the State

and local sales tax deduction permanent by passing this bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is, after all, a matter of fairness. I urge a “yes” vote on H.R. 622.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to thank the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. PAUL RYAN, for bringing this measure to the floor and for offering hope to taxpayers in States across the country that they will be treated fairly.

Mr. RYAN is making tax reform—fixing this broken Tax Code and reining in the IRS—a top priority. This measure actually helps take us a step toward that by creating certainty for taxpayers in sales tax States by creating more honest scorekeeping in budgeting. Because we are going to extend this temporarily, it makes no difference in our doing it permanently, but it helps create that honest scorekeeping, and it removes the asterisk from this provision so we can do tax reform, which creates a much healthier economy.

If you support fairness for taxpayers in sales tax States as well as those that have income taxes, if you believe we ought not to discriminate depending on where you live, and that we ought not force States into income taxes that believe a sales tax is the right way to go, this measure is for you.

I acknowledge the President has threatened a veto on this bill. I guess my question is: Why turn your back on hard-working taxpayers? Middle class economics means helping families keep more of what they earn, especially those who are living paycheck to paycheck.

Today, we will stand for families and fairness in making sure they can keep a little bit more of what they earn. I urge support for a permanent extension of the important State and local sales tax deduction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 200, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NEAL. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Neal moves to recommit the bill H.R. 622 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Strike section 2 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. NO INCREASE IN DEFICIT OR DELAY OF COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM.

Nothing in this Act shall result in—

(1) an increase in the deficit, or

(2) a delay or weakening of efforts to adopt a permanent extension of the election to deduct State and local sales taxes, so long as such extension is accomplished in a fiscally responsible manner.

SEC. 3. ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF DEDUCTION STATE AND LOCAL GENERAL SALES TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 164(b)(5)(I) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “January 1, 2015” and inserting “January 1, 2016”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

Mr. NEAL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, my friend Mr. BRADY spoke eloquently, as always, about the notion of fundamental tax reform. I mean, a reasonable mind in this Chamber might ask: When? The chairman is not even here this morning. He sends out as the starting pitcher his ace reliever, Mr. BRADY, to defend what we all know in the end is going to be a 1-year extension of this tax provision.

Friends, this is a messaging amendment. By the way, after they get done today with repealing the estate tax, perhaps we could move in this Chamber to call this now the “House of Lords,” where it might be peerage and peer review that brings us here.

Mr. Speaker, it is April. The birds are chirping; the flowers are blooming; the days are getting longer; and the nights are getting warmer. Spring has sprung. The onset of spring brings with it a new baseball season—that time of year when hope springs eternal and every fan thinks his team has a fair shot of claiming baseball glory and immortality.

However, for the fans of bipartisan tax reform, the Republicans are saying here in April: wait until next year.

Yesterday was the 100th day of the 114th Congress. It is 100 days up, 100 days down, and we are no closer to making tax reform a reality. Our Republican friends have wasted 4 months of valuable time and have nothing to show for it. They have whiffed on the 10 permanent tax extender bills that they have passed this year. Not one of these bills has become law nor will any

become law. The President has made that clear, and he has issued a veto threat on every one of these bills.

Contrast this with the Senate Finance Committee. Rather than pursuing a minor league strategy of passing one partisan, unpaid-for, permanent tax extender bill after another on party-line votes, adding to the deficits, they are working together to move forward on bipartisan tax reform.

Democrats have no quarrel with the bill that is before us today but for one exception: State and local sales tax deduction promotes tax fairness for the States that do not impose a State income tax. It only makes sense that, if taxpayers in income tax States can deduct their State and local taxes, so should the residents of sales tax States. We support making State and local sales tax deductions eventually permanent but not at the cost of \$42 billion a year being added to the deficit. This is how they have done all of these tax extenders—the party, by the way, that frequently will have us believe that they are champions of fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, we are prepared to step up to the plate as Democrats and pass a bipartisan tax reform bill that really hits it out of the park for middle class people, that creates jobs, that gives special interests a little chin music—or, as we call it, the “brushback”—and that ushers in lasting economic growth, much the same as we experienced during the Clinton years here in America: surpluses for years, growth unprecedented. There were 23 million new jobs created during those years. That is the experience that we should be talking about today.

The chairman of our committee, my friend, Mr. RYAN, is always saying that this committee can walk and chew gum at the same time. Guess what? I believe him.

So, Mr. Chairman, do we prefer Wrigley’s, Hubba Bubba, or, maybe, the classic Big League Chew?

Let’s get on to the third inning and get tax reform done, and let’s stop procrastinating in front of the American people.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this motion is what people sort of hate about Washington.

We say we stand for fairness for taxpayers in sales tax States but only for a few more months. We say we don’t want to discriminate between you and people who are in income tax States but only for a few more months. Up here, Washington says, Look, we think

you ought to keep more of what you have earned because it is expensive to raise a family but only for a few more months because we in Washington, they say, have the power to yank this any time we want.

The truth of the matter is it is so expensive to raise families these days, and our Tax Code picks winners and losers all the time. What this provision does is make permanent the fairness to ensure taxpayers across America are treated equally, that this Tax Code doesn’t discriminate, that you can keep a little more of the money it takes to raise your family, to buy that gas, to buy the school clothes, to pay the utilities. That is all that this law does.

□ 1115

It is a step toward tax reform and reining in the IRS because it removes the asterisks from this temporary provision we extend year after year at the same cost. It is really about honest budgeting, because those who claim there is a huge cost of this, they are going to vote and have voted to extend this. So there is no difference there. It is just a talking point. At the end of the day, this creates a certainty for our taxpayers, removes that asterisk from a temporary provision, and moves us forward to progrowth tax reform that creates a much healthier economy and creates a Tax Code that is fair, flatter, and simpler.

I urge support for permanently helping families with their costs and lowering the cost of their taxes. I urge support for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX and the order of the House of today, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 622, if ordered; the motion to recommit on H.R. 1105; and passage of H.R. 1105, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 179, nays 243, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

YEAS—179

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer

Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano

Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)

Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer

Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Pallone

Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takai
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—243

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Black
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson

Curbelo (FL)
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler

Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry

McKinley	Renacci	Stutzman	Davis, Rodney	Kilmer	Roe (TN)	Johnson (GA)	McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta
McMorris	Ribble	Thompson (CA)	DelBene	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)	Johnson, E. B.	McGovern	Sarbanes
Rodgers	Rice (SC)	Thompson (PA)	Denham	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Jones	McNerney	Schakowsky
McSally	Rigell	Thornberry	Dent	Kinzinger (IL)	Rohrabacher	Kaptur	Meeks	Schiff
Meadows	Roby	Tiberi	DeSantis	Kline	Rokita	Keating	Meng	Schrader
Meehan	Roe (TN)	Tipton	DesJarlais	Knight	Rooney (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Moore	Scott (VA)
Messer	Rogers (AL)	Titus	Deutch	Kuster	Ros-Lehtinen	Kennedy	Moulton	Scott, David
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Trott	Diaz-Balart	Labrador	Roskam	Kildee	Nadler	Serrano
Miller (FL)	Rohrabacher	Turner	Dold	LaMalfa	Ross	Kind	Napolitano	Sewell (AL)
Miller (MI)	Rokita	Upton	Duffy	Lamborn	Rothfus	Kirkpatrick	Neal	Sherman
Moolenaar	Rooney (FL)	Valadao	Duncan (TN)	Lance	Rouzer	Langevin	Nolan	Sires
Mooney (WV)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wagner	Elmiers (NC)	Larsen (WA)	Royce	Larson (CT)	Norcross	Slaughter
Mullin	Roskam	Walberg	Emmer (MN)	Latta	Ruppersberger	Lawrence	Pallone	Speier
Mulvaney	Ross	Walden	Farenthold	LoBiondo	Russell	Lee	Pascrell	Takai
Murphy (FL)	Rothfus	Walker	Fincher	Loeb sack	Ryan (WI)	Levin	Payne	Takano
Murphy (PA)	Rouzer	Walorski	Fitzpatrick	Long	Salmon	Lewis	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
Neugebauer	Royce	Walters, Mimi	Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Sanford	Lieu, Ted	Peters	Thompson (MS)
Newhouse	Russell	Weber (TX)	Fleming	Love	Scalise	Lipinski	Peterson	Tonko
Noem	Ryan (WI)	Webster (FL)	Flores	Lucas	Schweikert	Lofgren	Pingree	Torres
Nugent	Salmon	Wenstrup	Forbes	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Lowenthal	Pocan	Tsongas
Nunes	Sanford	Westerman	Fortenberry	Lummis	Sensenbrenner	Lowe	Polis	Van Hollen
O'Rourke	Scalise	Westmoreland	Fox	MacArthur	Sessions	Lujan Grisham	Price (NC)	Vargas
Olson	Schweikert	Whitfield	Franks (AZ)	Maloney, Sean	Shimkus	(NM)	Quigley	Velazquez
Palazzo	Scott, Austin	Williams	Frelinghuysen	Marchant	Shuster	Lujan, Ben Ray	Rangel	Visclosky
Palmer	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)	Garrett	Marino	Simpson	(NM)	Richmond	Walz
Paulsen	Sessions	Wittman	Gibbs	Massie	Sinema	Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Waters, Maxine
Pearce	Shimkus	Womack	Gibson	McCarthy	Smith (MO)	Maloney,	Rush	Watson Coleman
Pittenger	Shuster	Woodall	Gohmert	McCaul	Smith (NE)	Carolyn	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (FL)
Pitts	Simpson	Yoder	Goodlatte	McClintock	Smith (NJ)	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda	Yarmuth
Poe (TX)	Sinema	Yoho	Gowdy	McHenry	Smith (TX)	McCollum	T.	
Poliquin	Smith (MO)	Young (AK)	Graham	McKinley	Stefanik			
Pompeo	Smith (NE)	Young (IA)	Granger	McMorris	Stewart			
Posey	Smith (NJ)	Young (IN)	Graves (GA)	Rodgers	Stivers			
Price, Tom	Smith (TX)	Zeldin	Graves (LA)	McSally	Thompson (PA)			
Ratcliffe	Stefanik		Graves (MO)	Meadows	Thornberry			
Reed	Stewart		Grayson	Meehan	Tiberi			
Reichert	Stivers		Green, Al	Messer	Tipton			
			Green, Gene	Mica	Titus			
			Griffith	Miller (FL)	Trott			
			Grothman	Miller (MI)	Turner			
			Guinta	Moolenaar	Upton			
			Guthrie	Mooney (WV)	Valadao			
			Hanna	Mullin	Veasey			
			Hardy	Mulvaney	Vela			
			Harper	Murphy (FL)	Wagner			
			Harris	Murphy (PA)	Walberg			
			Hartzler	Neugebauer	Walden			
			Hastings	Newhouse	Walker			
			Heck (NV)	Noem	Walorski			
			Heck (WA)	Nugent	Walters, Mimi			
			Hensarling	Nunes	Olson			
			Herrera Beutler	O'Rourke	Palazzo			
			Hice, Jody B.	Olson	Palmer			
			Hinojosa	Palmer	Paulsen			
			Holding	Paulsen	Pearce			
			Hudson	Pearce	Perlmutter			
			Huelskamp	Perlmutter	Pittenger			
			Huizenga (MI)	Pittenger	Pitts			
			Hultgren	Pitts	Poe (TX)			
			Hunter	Poe (TX)	Poliquin			
			Hurd (TX)	Pompeo	Pompeo			
			Hurt (VA)	Posey	Price, Tom			
			Issa	Price, Tom	Ratcliffe			
			Jackson Lee	Ratcliffe	Reed			
			Jenkins (KS)	Reed	Reichert			
			Jenkins (WV)	Reichert	Renacci			
			Johnson (OH)	Renacci	Ribble			
			Johnson, Sam	Ribble	Rice (AK)			
			Jolly	Rice (NY)	Young (IA)			
			Jordan	Rice (SC)	Young (IN)			
			Joyce	Rigell	Zeldin			
			Katko	Roby	Zinke			
			Kelly (PA)					

NOT VOTING—9

Bishop (UT)	Gosar	Schrader
Blackburn	Perry	Smith (WA)
Duncan (SC)	Ruiz	Welch

□ 1145

Messrs. PALMER, WALKER, Mrs. LOVE, Messrs. STUTZMAN, BRIDENSTINE and THOMPSON of California changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. ASHFORD, DESAULNIER, FATTAH, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 272, nays 152, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

YEAS—272

Abraham	Boustany	Chabot
Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Chaffetz
Allen	Brat	Clawson (FL)
Amash	Bridenstine	Coffman
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Cohen
Ashford	Brooks (IN)	Cole
Babin	Brown (FL)	Collins (GA)
Barletta	Buchanan	Collins (NY)
Barr	Buck	Comstock
Barton	Bucshon	Conaway
Benishek	Burgess	Cook
Bilirakis	Bustos	Costello (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Byrne	Cramer
Bishop (MI)	Calvert	Crawford
Bishop (UT)	Carter (GA)	Crenshaw
Black	Carter (TX)	Cuellar
Blum	Castor (FL)	Culberson
Boat	Castro (TX)	Curbelo (FL)

Adams	Clarke (NY)	Edwards
Aguilar	Clay	Ellison
Bass	Cleaver	Engel
Beatty	Clyburn	Eshoo
Becerra	Connolly	Esty
Bera	Conyers	Farr
Beyer	Cooper	Fattah
Blumenauer	Costa	Foster
Bonamici	Courtney	Frankel (FL)
Boyle, Brendan	Crowley	Fudge
F.	Cummings	Gabbard
Brady (PA)	Davis (CA)	Gallego
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Danny	Garamendi
Butterfield	DeFazio	Grijalva
Capps	DeGette	Gutiérrez
Capuano	Delaney	Hahn
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Higgins
Carney	DeSaunier	Himes
Carson (IN)	Dingell	Honda
Cartwright	Doggett	Hoyer
Chu, Judy	Doyle, Michael	Huffman
Cicilline	F.	Israel
Clark (MA)	Duckworth	Jeffries

NAYS—152

NOT VOTING—7

Blackburn	Perry	Welch
Duncan (SC)	Ruiz	
Gosar	Smith (WA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1154

Mr. CUMMINGS and Mrs. LAWRENCE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 159 on H.R. 622, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “yes.”

DEATH TAX REPEAL ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 1105) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 186, nays 232, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

YEAS—186

Adams	Beyer	Brown (FL)
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Ashford	Blumenauer	Bustos
Bass	Bonamici	Butterfield
Beatty	Boyle, Brendan	Capps
Becerra	F.	Capuano
Bera	Brady (PA)	Cárdenas